

Appendix.

Vide Answer to Question No. 8

List of works in the Vaikam taluk executed since the formation of the Irrigation Division in Meenom 1109 showing the expenditure under each.

Item. No.	Name of work.	Expenditure incurred to end of Makaram 1111.			Remarks.
		Rs.	Ch.	C.	
1	Closing breaches in the Ithipuzha river bank below the Myladithuruthu Excise station ...	438	27	5	In progress.
2	Closing breaches of Karathodu in S. No. 230/4 and 5 of Kaduthuruthy pakuthy ...	...	...	...	
3	Closing breaches on the western bank of the Muvattupuzha river in Maravanthuruthy pakuthy, Vaikam taluk ...	115	5	14	
4	Deepening and widening the thodu at Karappanthurai in Manjoor pakuthy, Vaikam taluk ...	206	7	7	
5	Raising and strengthening the river bunds surrounding the Maravanthuruthy pakuthy, Vaikam taluk ...	1,254	14	7	

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

PRESIDENT : The first thing to do is to deal with the adjournment motions notice of which has been given. I find that one adjournment motion in particular has attracted great attention on the part of the Hon'ble members and I find that so many as 14 Hon'ble members have given notice of one and the same adjournment motion. It relates, of

course, to the recent legislation which the House has discussed. The statement runs as follows :—

"Government realising the urgent necessity of a law for the relief of indebted agriculturists in the State called a special Session of the Assembly, and even extended the period, to enable the Assembly to finish the second reading of the Bill. The Chief Secretary to Government stated in the Assembly, that Government wanted some time to consider certain aspects of the Bill, and that they hoped to bring the Bill for its third reading during the period between the presentation of the Budget, and the commencement of the Budget Session of the Assembly. In the meanwhile a few Bankers and interested individuals, called together a meeting in a private house and passed certain resolutions and requested the Government to delay the third reading of the Bill. There is widespread apprehension that Government have yielded to the clamour of those interested persons. It is highly necessary to reaffirm the position of Government regarding this matter.

Hence this motion for the adjournment of the business of the House".

The main point for consideration in the admissibility of any motion for adjournment is, as Hon'ble members are aware, that it ought to relate to a recent event thereby meaning that some event shall have happened in regard to which an adjournment motion is to be claimed. But in this case the position is not that an event has happened. But the position is that the event has not happened. The statement clearly makes it definite that the Chief Secretary on behalf of Government informed the House that, after Government had examined the amendments made by the House, it will consider the desirability of bringing forward a motion for the third reading of the Bill at a certain period. Government have failed to do it. So the event has not happened. So long as the event has not happened there is no case for an adjournment motion.

Perhaps Hon'ble members will be interested to know the Fuling that was given by the President of the Legislative Assembly the other day in connection with a similar action; and May's Parliamentary Practice has also been quoted in support of the view that I have now taken. May's Parliamentary Practice reads thus :

"Matters arising out of the debates of the same session of the terms of a Bill before the House of Lords,.....cannot be submitted to the House under this Standing Order" (that is, the Standing Order relating to motions of adjournment of the business of the House) "and as on other motions for the adjournment of the House, matters involving legislation cannot be discussed."

The President of the Legislative Assembly says :—

"The question which the Chair has got to decide is whether this motion is in order. The motion wants that the business of the House should be adjourned in order to discuss a matter of definite and urgent public importance, namely, the refusal of the Government to grant protection to the glass industry in spite of the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board to that effect. Protection cannot be granted ordinarily except by means of legislation, and there is a distinct authority mentioned in May's Parliamentary Practice, which leaves no room for doubt in a matter like this."

So, considered from every aspect, it does not relate to a matter of recent occurrence. But, on the other hand, it relates to a matter which has not occurred. Considering also that it relates to legislation on which adjournment of the House is not admissible, I rule the motion out of order.

[President]

There are a few other adjournment motions. The motion given by Mr. S. J. Nair is:—

"I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business of the Assembly to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely, the serious situation arisen to the finance of the country and of the people in view of the non-confirmation of the recent P. W. D. toll-gates auction sales and the proposed starting of additional useless and vexatious sub-gates."

I have yet to know inanimate objects being vexatious. However, that is the honourable member's language and not mine. In regard to this, I am not prepared to say that this is a matter of public importance. Well, in a way, it may be inferred as such. However, I am prepared to admit this motion if the House will give leave. Does any honourable member object to it?

MR. A. S. DAWODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I object to it.

PRESIDENT: Objection having been raised, honourable members who are in favour of the motion may please rise in their places.

As the required number of members did not rise in their places, leave for the motion was refused.

PRESIDENT: Another motion from the same honourable member is as follows:

"I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the Assembly to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the serious situation that has arisen to the life of grown up persons and children as a result of the prevalence of a peculiar sort of new fever known as red fever consequent upon the existence of the malaria epidemic in some *pakuthies* in Nedumangad taluk."

If the facts alleged by the honourable member are true, certainly that is a matter of public importance. As regards their urgency—we must avoid the "red fever" as we ought to avoid so many other fevers. If the House is prepared to give leave, the Chair will be prepared to consider the motion. Does anybody object to it?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I object.

PRESIDENT: Objection having been raised, those honourable members who are in favour of the motion may please rise in their places.

As only the mover of the motion stood up, leave was refused.

PRESIDENT: There is yet another motion from Mr. Nair.

"I beg leave to move the adjournment of the business of the Assembly to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the urgent need for the stay of all coercive process in the matter of collection of land revenue and water cess, and the grant of the remission of 50 per cent. in land tax and water cess, in view of the continuance of the enormous sale of agricultural lands for the arrears of tax."

Honourable members will remember, I suppose, that this motion was discussed, at any rate in substance, at the last meeting. The question therefore is whether, after it was discussed at the last meeting certain circumstances have arisen which demand a further discussion at this House. So, far as the Chair is concerned, it can

easily be said that this motion does not carry in its bosom any extra facts which would justify the same subject being discussed at the same session. So I think this motion must be disallowed.

PRESIDENT : The next motion, by Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai, is :—

“ I beg leave to move for an adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the serious situation brought about in the State as the result of the recent repeated floods and the consequent acute economic depression, and the urgent necessity for reducing the school fee for the whole of the academic year by at least 50 per cent of the same.”

I suppose the honourable member himself will now realise that he was wrong in mixing up the two. The last portion, of course, will be eliminated, and so far as the first portion I have read out is concerned, it may be regarded as a matter of urgent public importance, although it must be admitted that the Government are not responsible for the floods; but at the same time it is a matter of urgent public importance. Therefore if the House is prepared to give leave, the Chair would be prepared to consider the motion.

No objection having been taken, the motion will be admitted and it may be taken up for discussion this after-noon.

There is yet another motion which cannot be taken up to-day because one motion has been admitted for the day.

MR. S. J. NAIR (Nedumangad) : Sir, the Budget.....(*Laughter*).

PRESIDENT : Beg your pardon: we have not yet gone through the rest of the ceremonies of the day before we can call upon the *Purohit*.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

RAO BAHADUR A. RENGASWAMI AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Sir, under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Regulation II of 1108.

Demand.	Amount in Rs.	Particulars.
XXI. 17. Jails	(During 1111 M. E.) 5,000	Under Central Prison Contingencies—dieting charges etc.